

Marie

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.**



THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE,
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Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse power—Speed 10 knots.
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EMPERESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. MARSHALL, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 31st Aug./98.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. LEE, R.N.R.WEDNESDAY, 28th Sept./98.
EMPERESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. ARTHUR, R.N.R.WEDNESDAY, 2nd Oct./98.

THE magnificent TWIN-SCREW STEAMSHIPS of this Line pass through the famous ISLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 10 to 12 days, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection with the PACIFIC TRAINS, the JOURNALISTIC TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC, and the ATLANTIC TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC, which leave VANCOUVER daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New Brunswick and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the CONTINENT are via Halifax.

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 Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES (next class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy,
 Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of
 China and Japan Governments.

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TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAILS (the Company) having received the highest award for its Chicago World Exhibition and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS through which the Railway passes. THE DINING CARS, and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled. For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, etc., apply to
D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Hongkong, August 21, 1898. PEDDER STREET. 1517

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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Northern Pacific Railway Co.				Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co.			
Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Proposed Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Proposed Sailing.
Columbia	2865	A. Gow	Aug. 23	Yogi	3854	J. H. Butler	Sept. 30
Tacoma	2549	A. Dixon	Sept. 17				Oct. 9
Victoria	3167	J. Truebridge	Sept. 27	Braemar	3601	E. Potter	Nov. 1

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Excellent accommodation. First Class Table. Doors and Stewardess carried.
Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the First-Class ATLANTIC MAIL
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HONGKONG TO NEW YORK, SA.

The Railroad travelling is equal to none on the American Continent. Magnificent
Scenery of the ROJ KY and VASSIA D MOUNTAINS. THE YELLOWSTONE
NATIONAL PARK route.

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The best route to the **KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS**, **Peaseport Sailings from VICTORIA, NACOMA and FORKLAND to DYER and ST. MICHAEL.**
Rates of Passage to other Ports on application.
Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.
 Through Bills of Lading issued to **Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports.**
 Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate, and one copy must be sent forward **on the steamer to the care of the Receiver.**

through Pacific Railway, Tacoma, Wash., for Goods forwarded via that p.r., and to the
Freight Agent, Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon, for Goods
shipped by that route.

Precisely must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 p.m. on the
day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODWELL, GARNETT & Co.

Hongkong, August 19, 1883. General Agents. 1808

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD **HAMBURG AMERICA LINE.**
(FREIGHT SERVICE). (PASS. AGENCIES).

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamers.	Destination.	Stealing Dates.
S. S. ARABIA , Capt. DEERWOLF.	LONDON, HAMBURG and ANTWERP. (Via COLOMBO)	26th August. Freight.
S. S. ARO-DIA , Capt. BURMEISTER.	LONDON, HAMBURG and ANTWERP.	About 1st September. Freight.
S. S. SARNIA , Capt. KULLERS.	HAVEE and HAMBURG.	About 12th September. Freight & Passage.
S. S. SUEVIA , Capt. KULLERS.	HAVEE and HAMBURG.	About 19th September. Freight & Passage.

Capt. FÖRGE,	SAFETY AND HAMBURG,	September.	Freight
S. S. SILESIA.	HAVE AND HAMBURG.	September.	Freight & Passage.
Capt. HANSEN,		About 25th September.	

* These Steamers have Superior Accommodation for First and Second-class passengers and carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For further particulars as to Freight, Passage, etc., apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 18, 1893. 1563

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SWANSEA TO ALBATRON.		
Steamers.	Destinations.	Sailing Dates.
LAMBA MARU, H. PARKER.	KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	WEDNESDAY, 24th Aug., at 4 p.m.
MI MARU.	SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.	

<p>C. YOUNG, JOE M. MUR, E. W. HAWLEY,</p>	<p>FRIDAY, 26th Aug., at 4 p.m.</p>
<p>USM MARY, C. HILLARD,</p>	<p>MONDAY, 29th August, at 4 p.m.</p>
<p>MARSEILLES, LONDON, NEW- CASTLE AND ANTWERP.</p>	<p>THURSDAY, 1st September, at 4 p.m.</p>

<p>AGAMINARU, T. MIVALL</p>	<p>VLADIVOSTOK P/O SHANALU, GURPO, OSHIMUKU, SABAKARI, DURAN AND UJANAN.</p>	<p>FRIDAY, 8nd 8:00 p.m. at 8:00.</p>
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Through Krasnodar District and Bill of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in
 the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern Railway
 and American Express Co.
 For forwarding orders to England, France, Belgium, etc., apply at the Consulate
 of the Great Northern Railway at No. 7, Peking Street.

* A. I. MIKHAILOV, Manager

BOOKING: August 16, 1968

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(Supplied to the "China Mail.")

London, 18th August, 1898.

RUSSIA IN CHINA.

A semi-official Russian statement says that Russia is solely anxious to secure her recently-gained advantages in the Far East, and she contemplates no fresh acquisitions and does not desire to injure the economic interests of Great Britain.

THE SPANISH PRESS ON THE WAR.

The Madrid Press discusses the loss of Spain's Colonial Empire in a tone of philosophic resignation.

WEATHER REPORT.

The following notice is issued from the Observatory:—

On the 17th at 12.20 p.m. Gun fired. At 3 p.m. The typhoon to the Southward of Hongkong appears to be moving North-west. The gale will probably be severe from East.

On the 18th at 5.30 a Black Ball hoisted. At 10.10 a Black Ball lowered. At 11.15 a. The typhoon, moving quickly, appears to have entered the coast this morning between St. John's Island and the Lanchow peninsula. The barometer has risen rapidly and is now normal in Hongkong. Forecast:—S.W. winds decreasing, squally and showery at first, improving later.

ARRIVAL OF H.M.S. ELENHEIM.

THE CRUISER ANCHORE IN THE HARBOUR.

Between two and three o'clock this afternoon, a man-of-war was signalled as coming in the Lyonnais entrance of the harbour, and not long afterwards a cruiser, which turned out afterwards to be H.M.S. *Elenheim*, made her appearance. The cruiser steamed in slowly in the direction of the man-of-war anchorage, and when off North Point was noticed to be acting as if in difficulties. Signals were exchanged between the *Elenheim* and the *Tenar*, and it was ascertained that the cruiser was aground. The Dock Company sent several of their launches to her assistance, and the blue peter was hoisted on the *Heratone* and the gun fired to recall the man on leave. When we went to press the *Elenheim* was still aground.

THE INTERESTING RELIC AT KOWLOON.

THE HISTORY OF THE BOWLING.

The following is the extract from Dr. Eitel's "History of Hongkong" referred to at Monday's meeting of Council in connection with the reservation of the plot of land at Kowloon:—

There is, however, on the Kowloon peninsula, and within British territory, an ancient relic, in the shape of a large, low-lying granite boulder, which crowns the summit of a circular hill, sitting up into the air, close to the village of Ma-tung-shan, directly West of Kowloon city. This inscription, consisting of three Chinese characters (Sung Wen Tung, H. Hall of a King of the Sung) arranged horizontally, was originally cut about half an inch deep in the northern face of the boulder. The Chinese Government believe it to be a genuine inscription, about 800 years old. The original character, which becomes nearly effaced in course of time, was renewed at the beginning of the present century (1807) by order of the Viceroy of Canton, the date of this restoration being recorded by a separate inscription the characters of which are arranged perpendicularly. The Chinese character, which is inscribed on the boulder, is the same as the inscription on the boulder, and it is scarcely to be wondered that they should indulge in a wild expenditure of ammunition. Lieut. Colonel Dubose commanded the first California battalion, held in reserve. The Utah Light Artillery guns were on either side of the Convent de Soledad, the European house alluded to in my previous letters from which I witnessed the first shot fired. It has been very trying work for the men in the trenches. Night after night, heavy tropical rain-squalls pass over the field of operations, soaking everybody, filling the trenches with water, and making the look-out work of the sentinels perilous and difficult. As the pale moon peeps from the heavy clouds, grotesque shadows are thrown across the ground, and the dog howls about, indulging in orgies too horrible to describe. In the stillness of the Oriental landscape, broken only by fugal gusts, the moaning of the surf on the adjacent beach, or the hoarse croak of the bull-frog and the creaking sound of the liard, every lost soul assumes a magnitude suggestive of approaching enemies, and it is no cause for wonder that the picket, on his solitary vigil, is inclined to give the alarm that sets his comrades firing into the vacant space between the rival entrenchments. There is every necessity for stern discipline. The officers must not relax their vigilance. Major Sines and Major O'Hare kept a firm check on their men, and while not a single shot was fired from the American battery, and as the Lord High Executioner says in *The Mikado*, of course, there could not have been any reply.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Hon. Sir John Carrington, Chief Justice.)

Thursday, August 18.

MALICIOUSLY WOUNDING ON BOARD THE "HATTAN."

Kuag Kwai Yung was charged with maliciously wounding three Chinese on board the Douglas steamer *Hattan*.

The following were the jurors:—Messrs F. E. C. George, C. C. Barlow, D. S. Galtby, Ho Yuet Cho, F. J. V. Ribeiro, J. S. Perry and A. A. Xavier.

Hon. W. M. Goodman, Attorney General (nisi) by Mr. H. L. Dennis, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted.

The three complainants are natives of Amoy and arrived in the Colony from Singapore on July 20. They obtained a ticket for a cabin on the Douglas steamer *Hattan*, leaving Hongkong for Amoy on 22nd July. Chan Yung, one of the complainants, had the ticket in his possession, and he was on board the steamer followed by the two others, carrying luggage. Chan Yung went down to the cabin and found the prisoner there. He spoke to the prisoner, and asked him what right he had to the cabin. Prisoner, who is a Peking man, speaking the Mandarin dialect, did not understand what was addressed to him. Chan Yung thereupon seized hold of the prisoner and pushed him out of the cabin. A fight ensued, and prisoner seized a knife, stabbed Chan Yung. The two other men hearing the disturbance went below, and were also stabbed by the prisoner. Prisoner then stabbed himself. The Police were called and the four men were removed to the Hospital. All the men have been discharged, and the prisoner is still in custody.

Prisoner was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment, with hard labour, on the first count, and on the other two counts, three months imprisonment, with hard labour, on the first count, and three months imprisonment, with hard labour, on the other two counts.

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THE WAR.

IN THE AMERICAN TRENCHES.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN RICHTER.

THE SPANIARDS BECOME AGGRESSIVE.

AMERICAN LOSSES.

A SIGNALLER PROMOTED FOR BRAVERY.

(From our Special Correspondent with the U.S. Army.)

U.S. Army Headquarters, Cavite, August 5, 1898.

Regret is general at the death of Captain Rheinhold Richter, the commanding officer of Company I, 1st California Volunteers.

He was wounded in the fight of Sunday last, and from the first the medical men despaired of his life. A Messer bullet entered the skull at the base of the forehead, passing downwards and backwards through the parietal bone. When picked up, within five minutes of being wounded, he was in a moribund condition. He was dressed on the field, and hurried back to the Brigade Hospital. After the surgeons had trophied and elevated the bone, he regained consciousness for a few hours, but the injury to the brain was too great, and with the symptoms of inflammation unconsciously ensued, and death followed three and a half days after being wounded.

In his conscious moments Capt. Richter expressed a desire to get back to his company. He wanted, he said, to get up his company report for the month. The funeral service, performed by Father McKinnon, the chaplain of the regiment, was one of the most impressive ceremonies ever witnessed, and the touching discourse of the Rev. Father brought tears from the eyes of strong men not readily moved to emotion. Others, it is feared, will follow poor Richter before the American army of occupation is withdrawn from these islands. There has been less indiscriminate waste of ammunition for the past few nights. On Monday and Tuesday night there was some wild shooting by the men on picket duty, with the result that the Spaniards were able to locate their enemy and do some damage; but on Wednesday night, when the first and second battalions of the 1st Californians and the 3rd Regular Artillery occupied the trenches, not a shot was fired, the officers keeping complete control of their men. Major Sines, with the second California battalion, held the left wing, and Major O'Hare, with the 2nd Artillery, the right wing, where he threw them forward in echelon at the point where the 10th Pennsylvania company was so nearly overwhelmed on Sunday night.

This is the point of danger, and the men adjusted to its defence generally go into the trenches with considerable misgiving. A harassing fusillade from an unseen enemy is enough to "rattle" any man, and it is scarcely to be wondered that they should indulge in a wild expenditure of ammunition. Lieut. Colonel Dubose commanded the first California battalion, held in reserve. The Utah Light Artillery guns were on either side of the Convent de Soledad, the European house alluded to in my previous letters from which I witnessed the first shot fired. It has been very trying work for the men in the trenches. Night after night, heavy tropical rain-squalls pass over the field of operations, soaking everybody, filling the trenches with water, and making the look-out work of the sentinels perilous and difficult. As the pale moon peeps from the heavy clouds, grotesque shadows are thrown across the ground, and the dog howls about, indulging in orgies too horrible to describe. In the stillness of the Oriental landscape, broken only by fugal gusts, the moaning of the surf on the adjacent beach, or the hoarse croak of the bull-frog and the creaking sound of the liard, every lost soul assumes a magnitude suggestive of approaching enemies, and it is no cause for wonder that the picket, on his solitary vigil, is inclined to give the alarm that sets his comrades firing into the vacant space between the rival entrenchments. There is every necessity for stern discipline. The officers must not relax their vigilance. Major Sines and Major O'Hare kept a firm check on their men, and while not a single shot was fired from the American battery, and as the Lord High Executioner says in *The Mikado*, of course, there could not have been any reply.

The first individual award for gallantry on the field has been made by General Greene to Corporal Ernest Doster, of the U. S. Signalling Corps. During the heavy artillery fire on the 6th inst., the field telegraph line leading from the trenches to General Greene's headquarters was broken by a fragment of shell. Under heavy fire, Doster, with the greatest calmness, proceeded to repair the wire, thus enabling communication to be maintained at a very critical moment. For this distinguished conduct, Doster was promoted to the rank of Sergeant. Sergeant Doster's case proves the old adage that opportunity makes the man. When he offered himself for service, he was at first rejected on the grounds that he suffered from defective eyesight. That he was a good man was known to the officers organizing the corps, however, and the fact that he spoke Spanish induced the authorities to allow him to join the expeditionary force, after his case had been urged at Washington. Within two days after the corps got to work, Doster's chance came; he took it, and thus becomes the first member of the Army before Manila rewarded for gallantry.

When consideration is given to the lack of transport, it is impossible to contemplate the work of the Signalling Corps without admiration. Since landing a few days ago, they have put up 23 miles of wire, carrying the telegraph line from the trenches to Camp Dewey, and establishing stations at Camp Dewey, Paraiso, Las Pidas, Baco, Cavite, and all the principal points in the Cavite Peninsula.

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son to be proud of his officers and men. In a day or two, the telephone will be in working order, enabling the General in command to give his orders verbally to the officers in the fighting line. At all times, there is an operator in the trenches. He carries the telegraphic apparatus at his waist, and the telephone apparatus on his head, and pulls along a sufficiency of wire to enable him to move about the field. In times of peace, only a limited number of officers and non-commissioned officers are kept on the strength of the corps, and many of the men now handle the rifle for the first time.

THE AMERICAN TROOPS ARE WITHSTANDING THE EFFECTS OF THE CLIMATE MORE SATISFACTORILY THAN I EXPECTED. THEY ARE FINE SPECIMENS OF PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT—STRONG, BRAWNY, ENERGETIC, YOUNG FELLOWS, FULL OF ANIMAL SPIRITS, CHEERFUL UNDER DEPRESSING CONDITIONS, FOR THEY ARE NOT MORE OR LESS NIGHT AND DAY. BUT HOW LONG THEY CAN SUSTAIN THE FATIGUE OF THE FIELD, UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS, IS AN OPEN QUESTION. THE SOONER THIS IS OVER THE BETTER IT WILL BE FOR ALL—AMERICANS, SPANIARDS, AND FILIPINOS. FOR SEVERAL DAYS THE WIND HAS BLOWN WITH ALMOST TYPHOON FORCE AT TIMES. RAIN-SQUALLS OF TROPICAL DENSITY ARE FREQUENT. IT HAS BEEN IMPOSSIBLE TO TRANSFER THE TROOPS FROM THE TRENCHES TO THE SHORE TO COMPLETE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SECOND DIVISION IN FRONT OF MALATE. BARGES FILLED WITH TROOPS HAVE HAD EXISTING EXPERIENCES NEAR CAMP DEWEY, AND THE POOR SOLDIERS HAVE HAD TO FIGHT WITH THE TYPING SURF TO RESCUE ACCIDENTS AND CAMP FITTINGS. A FEW EXPERIENCES LIKE THIS HAVE DRIVEN THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES TO THE DISMEMBERMENT OF THEIR MEN OFF CAVITE, WHENCE THEY WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO BACOR, TO MARCH THROUGH LAS PIDAS AND PARASQUE TO CAMP DEWEY.

We all hope the end is near, but the longer we stay here the further off the end appears to be.

CAVITE, August 8, 1898.

On Friday night, the Spaniards opened a heavy fire upon the American trenches from the Malate batteries. The trenches were occupied by one battalion of the 14th Regular Infantry (my old messmates here), one battalion of the 23rd Regular Infantry, and a battalion of the Nebraska Volunteers. The latter, holding the extreme right, and a company of regulars on the extreme left, replied to the Spanish fire. The regular officers did what they could to restrain their men, but with one officer to a company filled with recruits this proved a difficult task. For upwards of half-an-hour there was a hot fire from both sides. On the American side three men were killed and eleven wounded—four seriously, principally by shells. One man had half of his head blown off, another was shot by a Mauser bullet through the stomach. The men killed were—Private McCann, C. Company, 14th Infantry, Private S. F. Howell, D. Company, 14th Infantry, and Private C. Saur, F. Company, 23rd Infantry. The more seriously wounded men are—Private D. J. O'Connor, D. Company, (wounded in the thigh), Private Clinton Lambert, E. Company (chest), Private Lucius Snow, D. Company (leg), 14th Infantry, Private Claude F. Head, G. Company, Nebraska Regiment.

A Manila newspaper received in camp from Manila admits that the Spanish losses in Sunday's fight amounted to 200 killed and wounded. The American losses are estimated at 800, which is, of course, absurdly incorrect.

This morning we witnessed from the shore a pretty artillery duel between the Spanish and American batteries. The Spaniards do not usually fire during the day, preferring to give the Americans a taste of the terribly trying night warfare to which they themselves have been subjected by the insurgents. It seemed to us that the Utah artillery replied with spirit to the shell fire of the Spaniards, but we have been assured that not a shot was fired from the American earthworks. One shell dropped in front of the pulverin, threw up a cloud of dirt, and seemed to silence the battery. But, of course, we may have been mistaken. There was firing—a good deal of it, palpably; but officially there should have been no reply from the American battery, and as the Lord High Executioner says in *The Mikado*, of course, there could not have been any reply.

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